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## STORY OF KOSATO,

### THE RENEGADE BLACKFOOT.

If the meekness and long suffering of the Pierced-noses grieved the spirit of Captain Bonneville, there was another individual in the camp, to whom they were still more annoying. This was a Blackfoot renegado, named Kosato, a fiery, hot-blooded youth, who, with a beautiful girl of the same tribe, had taken refuge among the Nez Perces. Though adopted into tribe, he still retained the fierce, warlike spirit of his race, and loathed the beautiful, inoffensive habit, of those around him. The hunting of the deer, the elk, and the buffalo, which was the height of their ambition, was too tame to satisfy his wild and restless nature. His heart burned for the foray, the ambush, the skirmish, the scamper, and all the haps and hazards of roving and predatory warfare.

The recent hoverings of the Blackfeet about the camp, their nightly prowls, and daring and successful marauds, had kept him in a fever and a flutter; like a hawk in a cage, who hears his late companions swooping and screaming in wild liberty above him. The attempt of Captain Bonneville to rouse the war spirit of the Nez Perces, and prompt them to retaliation, was ardently seconded by Kosato. For several days he was incessantly devising schemes of vengeance, and endeavouring to set on foot an expedition that should carry dismay and desolation into the Blackfeet towns. All his art was exerted to touch upon those fierce springs of human action with which he was most familiar. He drew the listening savages around him by his nervous eloquence; taunted them with recitals of past wrongs and insults; drew glowing pictures of triumphs and trophies within their reach; recounted tales of daring and romantic enterprise; of secret marchings; covet lurkings; midnight surprisals, sackings, burnings, plunderings, scalpings: together with the triumphant return, and the feasting and rejoicing of the victors. These wild tales were intermingled with the beating of the drum; the yell, the war-hoop and the war-dance, so inspiring to Indian valor. All, however, were lost upon the peaceful spirits of his hearers; not a Nez Perce was to be roused to vengeance, or stimulated to glorious war. In the bitterness of his heart, the Blackfoot renegado repined at the mishap which had severed him from a race of congenial spirits, and driven him to take refuge among beings so destitute of martial fire.

The character and conduct of this man attracted the attention of Captain Bonneville, and he was anxious to hear the reason why he had deserted his tribe, and why he looked back upon them with such deadly hostility. Kosato told him his own story briefly;—it gives a picture of the deep, strong passions that work in the bosoms of these miscalled stoics.

"You see my wife," said he, "she is good; she is beautiful—I love her.—Yet, she has been the cause of all my troubles. She was the wife of a chief. I loved her more than he did; and she knew it. We talked together; we laughed together; we were as innocent as children. The chief grew jealous, and commanded her to speak with me no more. His heart became hard toward her; his jealousy grew more furious. He beat her; without cause and without mercy; and threatened to kill her outright, if she even looked at me.—Do you want traces of his fury? Look at that scar! His rage against me was no less persecuting. War parties of the Crows were hovering round us; our young men had seen their trail. All hearts were roused for action; my horses were before my lodge. Suddenly the chief came, took them to his own pickets, and called them his own. What could I do?—he was a chief. I durst not speak, but my heart was burning. I joined no longer in the council, the hunt, or the war-feast. What had I to do there? an unhorsed, degraded warrior. I kept by myself, and thought of nothing but these wrongs and outrages.

"I was sitting one evening upon a knoll that overlooked the meadow where the horses were pastured. I saw the horses that were once mine grazing among those of the chief. This maddened me, and I sat brooding for a time over the injuries I had suffered, and the cruelties which she I loved had endured for my sake, until my heart swelled and grew sore, and my teeth were clenched. As I looked down upon the meadow, I saw the chief walking among his horses. I fastened my eyes on him as a hawk's; my blood boiled; I drew my breath hard. He went among the willows. In an instant I was on my feet; my hand was on my knife—I flew rather than ran—before he was aware, I sprang upon him, and with two blows laid him dead at my feet. I covered his body with earth, and strewed bushes over the place; then hastened to her I loved, told her what I had done, and urged her to fly with me. She only answered me with tears. I reminded her of the wrongs I had suffered, and of the blows and stripes she had endured from the deceased; I had done nothing but an act of justice. I again urged her to fly; but she only wept the more, and bade me go. My heart was heavy, but my eyes were dry. I folded my arms.—'Tis well,' said I; 'Kosato will go alone to the desert. None will be with him but the wild beasts of the prairie. The seekers of blood may follow on his trail. They may came upon him when he sleeps, and glut their revenge; but you will be safe. Kosato will go alone.'

"I turned away. She sprang after me, and strained me in her arms. 'No,' cried she, 'Kosato shall not go alone! Wherever he goes, I will go—he shall never part from me.'

"We hastily took in our hands such things as we most needed, and stealing quietly from the village, mounted the first horses we encountered. Speeding day and night, we soon reached this tribe. They received us with welcome, and we have dwelt with them in peace. They are good and kink; they are honest; but their hearts are the hearts of women."

Such was the story of Kosato, as related by him to Captain Bonneville. It is of a kind that often occurs in Indian life where love elopements from tribe to tribe are as frequent as among the novel-read heroes and heroines of sentimental civilization, and often give rise to bloody and lasting feuds.

## ANECDOTE.

Before Banks were known in New England, or 'ere paper money of any kind was in vogue, there was in Connecticut a cry of hard times, 'no money to be got;' 'Let's petition to the Governor and Legislature to make paper money." One of the greatest advocates for this scheme called on the Governor, when the following dialogue ensued:

*Governor.* Well, friend, what is your business with me?

*Jonathan.* Why may it please your *honor's excellency*, the times are hard, and money *scarce*, and some of us talk o' petitioning to have paper money made, so that every body may have enough on't.

*Gov.* But friend, there is a considerable money in the province now; gold, silver and copper, which you know, is of more *solid* value than any paper whatever. Among others, I have a small sum on hand, and if you are in want, and have any thing valuable to sell, I will be a purchaser, at a fair price, and relieve you from your embarrassment.

*Jon.* O dear your honor, I've nothing to sell, and scarce any thing to keep.

*Gov.* Well you look strong and healthy, and I presume are willing to work for a living. I will give you employment and pay you in solid coin.

*Jon.* I work sometimes, but I really can't say *I like it.*

*Gov.* Very well. Then supposing government should make ever so much money, and you have neither property nor labor to give in exchange for it, you would have no way of procuring it, but by borrowing or stealing.

*Jon. By Jingo*, Mr Governor, now I come to think on't, I guess you're above *half* right.

## DEATH OF NATHANIEL MACON.

The Washington Globe of Thursday says:—"From the annexed obituary notice, it will be perceived that this pure and unbending patriot is no more. Like the State of which he was, and will ever be justly the pride, unpretending probity, inflexible republicanism, clear-sighted intelligence, and well poised independence, (founded on selfdenial and a noble scorn of those petty indulgencies and gratifications that emasculate the mind,) were the striking characteristics that distinguished him. To the latest hour he preserved and exercised, for the good of his country, the influence which his long life of answerving and driscriminating patriotism acquired for him. His opinions were freely given to the late President on subjects of high import, in the trying periods of his administration, and were always received with the greatest consideration. In the last moments of General Jackson's career, he made known the gratification he felt in the results of his principal measures, and especially signalized his approbation of the stand he had taken to arrest the attempt of federalism to establish a power above the Constitution through the omnipotence to be obtained from an absolute control of the currency.

"Mr. Macon's expressions of satisfaction of the course adopted by the late administration on this subject, communicated through a letter to a common friend, were felt by the late President as the most gratifying evidence of having faithfully and usefully discharged his duty to his country. Such was his estimation of the Judgment and patriotism of one whose associate he had been in public service in early life, and whose principles he revered as the purest of that school which resisted the innovations of Hamilton and others, upon the simple plan of the government, through the corruptions of an organised moneyed influence, associated with it through a banking system."

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

VASSALBORO', 7th month, 1st day, 1837.

FRIEND SAYWARD:—Having been a constant reader of thy paper since its commencement, I have noticed several articles on Ruta Baga, and being willing to contribute my mite, I send thee this. I know, by experience, their value for all kinds of domestic animals, and wish a more general interest were felt in their cultivation. The object of this is to call the attention of lumbermen to their use in the woods, for their teams. Those who lumber on the Penobscot, buy corn imported from N. York, Maryland, Virginia, &c., and haul into the woods, in many instances 100 or 150 miles, and at an expense of not less than two dollars per bushel. But the times have changed, and we must conform to them. Economy must be the order of the day, in lumbering as well as in every thing else. That Ruta Baga and hay is amply sufficient for an ox team, I have the best evidence—the sense of sight. Teams which came out of the woods in better order than any other I ever saw on the Kennebec, were fed with nothing else. I estimate, after several years' experience, that a bushel of the turnip is equal to a peck of meal, for any kind of stock. Some of my neighbors think there is not so much difference, but I wish to be liberal on the side of the corn. Now there is no doubt that a bushel of turnips can be grown in the woods for less than twelve cents, and thereby reducing the expense of feeding with provender at least three-fourths. This must make a saving of many thousand dollars every winter to the lumbermen on the Penobscot—at least, I should think fifty—no trifling sum. To grow the roots next season, select a piece of intervale land, or hard wood up-land, and cut the trees this month.—Proceed as for a crop of wheat on burnt land, and pile the logs without burning them off.—About the 1st of the 6th month, next season, dibble in the seed among the stumps about 18 inches each way, and a little attention to pulling up weeds will insure a good crop. The logs being burnt off the succeeding spring will give a crop of wheat or oats.

A crib well lined with evergreens will in the woods afford protection against the frost. I have heard two objections made to growing them in the woods for teams; one is that as they possess diuretic properties, the oxen are kept too wet; the other that the teamster grumbles because he has to cut them. The first may be remedied entirely by having a floor slanting backward; the other by giving the teamster a dollar or two extra, and thereby save for every 4 ox team, from 50 to 100 dollars every winter. I dont know as any reader of thy paper will do more than give this a hasty reading, but if they will give the subject due attention, the month will not pass without there being many acres of trees cut for the object stated above.

Thy Friend, S. J.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. After all that is said of hard times, scarcity of money, high price of provisions, and want of employment; the foundation, the substratum of the whole difficulty, appears on full consideration, to consist in this: that too many have a distaste for the cultivation of the soil, and by resorting to almost any other kind of employment to avoid that, overstock other occupations, and thin the farmer ranks, whereby consumption is made to exceed production. Hence the anomaly of the high price of provisions, and the scarcity of money at the same time. Hence the numbers out of employment, and the strikes for higher wages in the mechanical and manufacturing business. Hence the various new projects to create employment in ways almost innumerable, such as the starting of publications uncalled for by the wants of the community, the everlasting change of fashions in all kinds of manufacture, the establishment of so many mercantile companies, and so, through the long catalogue.—Were one half of the population that are now engaged in other pursuits, to turn their attention to husbandry, it would be better for all concerned. There are too many merchants, too many clerks, too many lawyers, too many physicians, too many editors, too many of almost every thing but farmers. We say not that all should turn husbandmen. We admit the necessity, the utility of many of the occupations of society. But farming appears to be the general aversion; and men seem even to prefer street-cleaning and chimney-sweeping, to the natural, that healthful occupation, tilling of the earth.—N. Y. Sun.

*The Wonders of Physics.*—What mere assertion will make any man believe that in one second of time—in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it takes a human being to wink with his eye-lids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal man can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth; and that although so remote from us that a cannon ball shot directly towards it and maintaining its full speed, would be 20 years in reaching it, yet it affects the earth, by its attractions, in an inappreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for a demonstration, when told that a knat's wing in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second? or that there exists regularly organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies laid close together, would not extend an inch? But what are those to the astonishing truths which modern optical enquiries have disclosed, which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes, is affected with a succession of periodical movements, which regularly recur at equal intervals, no less than 500,000,000 times in a single second; that it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of the eye that we see? Nay, more, that it is the dfference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the deversity of color; that, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected 482,000,000 of times in a second? Do not such things sound more like the ravings of mad men than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.

*Richard H. White*, a desperate and daring man, has recently been bailed out of jail, where he had been confined 14 months, to appear at a future time for trial. White was arrested for burning the U. S. Treasury building, in 1833, and for three years after the act was perpetrated no clue could be got for the detection of the incendiary. White has had three trials in neither of which could the Jury agree. The last trial took place last Spring at Washington.—The Metropolitan, in speaking of the devotion of White's wife, says:

"It fell to the province of Mr. John Key to open the case on the part of the U. S., and in the course of his remarks he felt it his duty to urge upon the consideration of the jury the bad character of the prisoner. He poured forth upon him a withering array of epethets. During the philippic, White sat perfectly patient.—His wife was sitting next to him; and as soon as Mr. Key finished the invective, she placed her hand upon his arm and spoke to him tenderly, as if to soothe him. White gazed with affection on her face, and we imagined the voice of the lawyer was still and mute in his ear. He heard no more the loud and angry charges—he listened no more to the terms of reproach heaped upon him—he saw not the jury that was to try him—he saw not the bench that, perhaps, was to pass sentence upon his crime—but his ears drank in the sweet tones of that woman.—He saw her deep love shining through her eyes—his memory went back to other and calmer and holier days. And what deep and yearning love was centered in the spirit of that lone wife! Her husband almost a branded felon; within one step of the gibbet—his name a byword—his character a reproach—around her, perhaps, an indifferent audience—no, we will not say that, but surrounded by persons careless of his fate—she poured forth the modest, yet sublime tribute of her love, her protecting affection, her tried and trusty devotion, into the ear of her husband. Beautiful picture of the human heart did the scene present! and in our mind, at least, it cast a shadow which nothing shall efface. It will serve as a bright memento of a scene replete with anguish and affection. And this was the woman who had declared to a witness the noble sentiment that, "If all the world believed her husband guilty, she, in her heart, knew him innocent." This is equal to that of the wife of the poor Irishman, who, when they were dragging him to prison because he would not betray his conscience, thus addressed him:—'Remember your soul and your God!' Mrs White may be the wife of a convicted culprit, but her name will be linked with virtue and romance."

## SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away then dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason; it would be real charity to check this; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability and peace will follow.

Bread is now so heavy an article of expense, that all waste should be guarded against; and having it cut in the room will tend much to prevent it.—Since the scarcity in 1796, and 1800, that custom has been much adopted. It should not be cut until a day old. Earthen pans and covers keep it best.

As far as it is possible, have bits of bread eaten up before they become hard. Spread those that are not eaten, and let them dry, to be pounded for puddings, or soaked for brewis. Brewis is made of crusts and dry pieces of bread, soaked a good while in hot milk, mashed up, and salted and buttered like toast. Above all, do not let crusts accumulate in such quantities, that they cannot be used. With proper care, there is no need of losing a particle of bread, even in the hotest weather.

Make your own bread and cake. Some people think it is just as cheap to buy of the baker and confectioner; it is not half as cheap.—True, it is more convenient; and therefore the rich are justifiable in employing them; but those who are under the necessity of being economical, should make convenience a secondary object. In the first place, confectioners make their cake richer than people of moderate income can afford to make it; in the next place, your domestic or yourself, may just as well employ your own time, as to pay them for theirs.

Rags should never be thrown away because they are dirty. Mop-rags, lamp-rags, &c. should be washed, dried and put in the rag-bag.

There is no need of expending soap upon them; boil them out in dirty suds, after you have done washing.

Linen rags should be carefully saved; for they are extremely useful in sickness. If they have become dirty and worn by cleaning silver, &c., wash them and scrape them into lint.

After old coats, pantaloons, &c. have been cut up for boys, and are no longer capable of being converted into garments, cut them into strips, and employ the leisure moments of children or domestics, in sewing and braiding them for doormats.

If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye put into a great kettle of water will make it as soft as rain water. Some people use pearlash or potash; but this costs something, and is very apt to injure the texture of cloth.

The first young leaves of the common current-bush, gathered as soon as they put out and dried on tin, can hardly be distinguished from green tea.

If you have a greater quantity of cheese in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry, cool place.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

## WHIG AVAILABLES.

The whig party is in a terrible stew again, as to who shall be their candidate for the Presidency. All the old stock of '*availables*,' with some additions, are pushing with might and main, each backed by a scanty few, for the never fading *honor* of being the run-down candidate, and from present appearances, they will all hold on to the last gasp. We think Daniel's chance about as good as any, if he does not *surfeit* himself to death before the time comes for the trial.

Granny Harrison has got another breadth to her petticoat, and it is gracefully waving in the breeze, to the admiration of all the old women, and the envy of the young ones.

Judge White will come into the field as soon as he recovers from a severe fit of the *camp*, caused by Dr. Jackson's caustic—some doubts, however, are entertained of his recovery, the application having proved rather too strong for him, and left him in a bad fix. His friends think of sending him up Salt River for his health.

Mr. Clay will probably start on an *earing expedition* as soon as Mr. Webster gets through. We have not received direct information whether he is going on the *Graham principle*, or not—probably not.

The friends of Jack Downing and James Crow have been talking about joining forces, but some of Jack's friends are opposed to the doctrine of *amalgamation*, and it will probably be *no go*.

Whether King Biddle will come into the field or not is yet to be ascertained—if he should, backed up by his hireling presses, and supported by the British monied power, the game is up with all the foregoing list of 'availables'—the leading whigs would immediately join issue with him, their nerves not being strong enough to withstand the temptation which will be held out—they will greedily swallow the *golden bait*, and yield implicit obedience to all his mandates.

From the above synopsis our readers will be able to form some conception how the land lies now, and we shall continue to give them all the changes which come to our kowledge.—*Saco Dem.*

*Anecdote,—Original and true.*—The Rev. Mr——, and excentric preacher, while travelling a short time since, in some part of the State of Vermont, met a boy on horseback, going to mill—stepping up to the horse and seizing the bridle, he accosted the boy thus,—'Boy, do you know where you are going?' 'Yes Sir I am going to mill.—'No you are not, you are going to h-ll!' The boy replied—'I don't know but I be, now the devil's got hold of the bridle.—[Keene Museum.]

Never promise without due deliberation—and never fail to fulfil your promise to the letter.

From the Boston Courier.

## To His Excellency EDWARD EVERETT, *Governor of Massachusetts.*

SIR; It became my duty, some time since, to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication, transmitting to me resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, and commending the same to the attention of the Representatives of Massachusetts in either House of Congress.

Those resolutions recite the fact, that a large tract of the territory of the United States, belonging in common to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and lying within the limits of the former State, has, for many years past, in consequence of a claim of Great Britain, been surrendered to her exclusive custody, from which surrender gross abuses have resulted; and they proceed to declare that, in the opinion of the Legislature, it is due to the rights and interests of Maine and Massachusetts that measures should be taken by the Executive of the United States to secure a speedy settlement of this protracted controversy; and that, in case there be a prospect of further unavoidable delay in the settlement of the question, it is essential to the ends of justice to obtain a representation of the rights and interests of Maine and Massachusetts in the wardenship of the territory in dispute.

At the proper time, these resolutions were presented in the Senate by Mr. Davis, and in the House by Mr. Adams; and subsequently, in compliance with the wishes of the Delegation, Mr. Webster called for and obtained a copy of the recent negotiations on this subject between the governments of Great Britain and of the U. States.

This correspondence disclosed many interesting facts relative to the progress of the controversy, the details of which had for some years been withheld from the general eye; and the publication of it led to renewed investigation and discussion of the question in Maine and Massachusetts, and to the adoption by Congress of an important legislative provision, of which I shall speak hereafter. Meanwhile, the question is daily acquiring new zest, by reason of various incidents occurring on the frontier itself, and of a nature to produce a lively sensation in the State of Maine.

Under these circumstances, it has seemed to me not unreasonable to communicate to your Excellency, and through you to my constituents of the State of Massachusetts, and especially to the members of the Legislature, by whom the subject was enjoined upon the attention of my colleagues and of myself, the views I entertain of the merits of this great question, in its diverse bearings on the interests of our own Commonwealth, of Maine, and of the United States.

I am aware that in doing this I shall be compelled to discuss numerous points, which are by far more intimately familiar to your Excellency than to myself; in behalf of which I trust to be pardoned in consideration of the complexity of the subject, and the desirableness that it should be fully understood by the whole people of Massachusetts.

In fact, this question goes back to the very beginning of our existence as a people. And as the ground-work of the remarks I have to make, I must beg leave to premise a brief statement of the different clauses of treaty, the construction and application of which are involved in so much controversy.

At the close of the war of the Revolution, Great Britain, and the thirteen United Colonies, which had previously formed integral parts of the same empire, agreed to separate, so as thenceforth to constitute several and distinct nations. The acknowledgement of the independence of the Colonies by Great Britain was coupled with a recognition of their actual territory and limits in the following words of the Treaty of Peace of the 3d of September 1783, appertaining to the present question, namely:—

ART. 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, namely, that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river, to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence" &c.

And the same part of the frontier is afterwards again referred to in the following words of Art. 2d, namely:

"East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

In order to ascertain the boundary described by these words of treaty, three things are to be fixed, namely:

1. The true St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source.

2. The northwesternmost head of the Connecticut.

3. The northwest angle of Nova Scotia, at or in a range of highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

Question was made, at an early period, on the first point only, and it was adjusted by the Treaty of Amity of the 19th November, 1794, commonly called Jay's Treaty, and the explanatory article of the 15th of March, 1798, to the following effect namely:

"ART. 5. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix mentioned in said Treaty of Peace and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of Commissioners &c.

"The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the Treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source."

Commissioners accordingly met in 1798, and agreed unanimously, not only as to the true St. Croix, but as to its source also, to indicate which they set up a monument? and other Commissioners renewed the same in 1817; and this point may be considered as fixed and settled beyond all possibility of doubt or cavil.

Abortive negotiations on the other two points were had in 1802, and a treaty for their settlement was concluded, but not ratified; and the question remained in abeyance until the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace of the 24th of December, 1814, commonly called the Treaty of Ghent, which contains the following clauses, namely.

"ART. 5. Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated, in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, &c. has not yet been surveyed: It is agreed that for those several purposes, two Commissioners shall be appointed," &c.

Commissioners were appointed under this Treaty to ascertain the disputed points; but they did not concur in opinion; in consequence of which it was agreed by the Convention of the 29th of September, 1827, that the question should be referred, as further provided in the Treaty of Ghent, to some friendly sovereign or state, who should be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon, the points of difference; and the King of Netherlands was at length appointed arbiter; and on the 10th of January, 1831, he made his award, which, on the main subject of controversy, is in the following words namely:

"We are of opinion that it will be proper to adopt as the boundary of the two States, a line drawn due north from the source of the river St. Croix, to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg (channel) of the river St. John, thence by the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the river St. Francis empties itself into the river St. John" &c.

It will be perceived that the arbiter, instead of discharging the duty he had undertaken, of applying a descriptive line of boundary to the corresponding natural objects, proposed a new line; not the treaty-line as claimed by either party, but a splitting of the difference satisfactory to neither. The award was in due course rejected by the United States; and Great Britain afterwards acquiesced in the rejection;—since which each party pursues its original pretensions; and thus the controversy has remained without settlement down to this time.

What, then, is the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, as defined by the Treaty of Peace?

A boundary may be described by artificial lines, with monuments established to fix the line on the face of the globe; as from a given point *straight* to a given point; or by *a parellel of latitude* from point to point. It may be described by natural objects; as the course of a river or of the sea, or a chain of mountains. It may combine all these; as in fact does the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces in North America.

The starting point in the Treaty of Peace of 1783 is the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia.—I shall continue to speak of it as the northwest angle of *Nova Scotia*, although, by the after subdivision of Nova Scotia as it then existed, the point is now on the frontier of New Brunswick.

This northwest angle is evidently assumed as a point either well known or at any rate supposed to be readily ascertainable. It is a political or artificial, not a natural point. It presupposes a territorial demarcation of Nova Scotia; that the northwest angle is at a line of highlands between the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence and those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, which line of highlands is to fix its ultimate limit north; while its eastern side is fixed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix. The intersection of such highlands and of such due north line is the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. If this point were established, there would be an end of the question, since the source of the St. Croix is already known and established.

This ultimate limit north is to be sought, therefore, in a region of country, defined in the Treaty by the word *highlands*, and described as the dividing line between rivers flowing in different directions. It is not only a tract of highlands, but of highlands dividing certain rivers.

And here, in this stage of the investigation, springs up the great controversy between us.

Every map of the United States, of Maine, or of the British Provinces, published within the period from 1783 to 1815 inclusive, whether in America or in Europe, presents to the eye a visible boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, designated in the usual mode, and with natural objects delineated corresponding to the words of the Treaty. All these maps, without exception, exhibit the territory of Maine, stretching northward from the head waters of the St. Croix, in a gore of land, bounded by an artificial straight line along the Province of New Brunswick in the east, and on the north and northwest by a ridge of highlands and the Province of Lower Canada, and so proceeding southwesterly towards the head waters of the river Connecticut.

Hereafter, I shall have occasion to refer to these maps more particularly; and I will in this place describe only one of them, both because it is a remarkable one in itself, and in order to give a general idea of the natural objects comprehend in the discussion.

There is, you well know, in one of the committee rooms of the capitol of Washington, an apartment which for many years you had occasion to visit in the performance of your duty as a Representative in Congress, a very large map of Lower Canada, the largest map of any considerable tract of North America within my knowledge, it being, I think, ten or twelve feet in length, purporting to be published in England *on the 12th of August*, 1815, by W. Faden, *geographer to his Majesty*, and *dedicated to the Prince Regent* by its author, Col. J. Bouchette, *his Majesty's Surveyor General.*

At one extremity of this British map, stamped all over with the seal of official authenticity and royal authority, is a country marked off as usual, and occupying one half of the width of the map, designated as the "PROVINCE OF MAINE." These words, 'Province of Maine,' run *across the river St. John*, and also NORTH of the St. John *across the river Madawaska.*—Towards the St. Lawrence, there is depicted a range of highlands, thus designated on the map, "NORTHEASTERLY RIDGE OR HEIGHT OF LAND,"—and projected where the United States claim the line to be. North of this range, are the Riviere du Loup, the Riviere Verte, and the Riviere Trois Pistoles, flowing into the St. Lawrence. SOUTH *of it entirely*, are the river St. Francis, a main branch of the St. John's on the Canada side; Temisconata Lake, which is the reservoir of the Madawaska, another branch of the St. John's on the same side; and numerous lesser streams flowing into the Temisconta Lake.

You perceive that, on this map, the head waters of the great river St. John's and its upper tributary streams, and the extensive region of country watered by them, are placed wholly and unreservedly within the limits of the United States. This territory Great Britain is anxious to possess. Once, she endeavored to secure it by conquest. Failing in that, is it not a bold stroke of diplomacy to endeavor to obtain the wished for territory by a new construction of the treaty, or rather by a reconstruction of the treaty, or rather by a reconstruction of the surface of the continent of North America, so as to transpose the boundary-highlands from the *northerly side* of the upper waters of the St. John's and of its tributary head waters, to the *southerly side* of all the head waters of the St. John's thus cutting off six million acres of land from the United States and transferring them to the British Provinces?—And yet I submit to you whether this be not a true and plain statement of the extraordinary claim of Great Britain, constituting the north eastern boundary question.

We, of the United States, maintain that, from the ascertained point of the source of the St. Croix, the line runs due north to highlands adjoining the tributary streams of the St. Lawrence, and thence southwesterly by such highlands to the head waters of the Connecticut.—We claim this tract of highlands to be the traditionary line, the documentary line, the map line, and the possessing line, and the only line, which fulfils the requisition of the Treaty of Peace.

In another communication I shall endeavor to present a clear view of the arguments for and against this line; and meanwhile I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

July 11th, 1837. C. CUSHING.

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## THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bangor, held on the 8th inst., called for the purpose of taking into consideration the disposition of that city's share of the Surplus Revenue, the following resolutions were passed:—

*Whereas*, A surplus fund has accrued in the Treasury of the United States, and has been by a law of Congress deposited with the States,—and by a law of our State has been deposited with the several towns: and whereas, this surplus was received from the sales of the public lands, which belong equally to every citizen, having been purchased by the blood and treasure of our fathers—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That upon every principle of equity and justice, this money should be divided equally among the people—its rightful owners.

*Resolved*, That we are *opposed* to the law of the last legislature, which would loan the money to those *only* who can give safe and ample security.

*Resolved*, That the law passed by the last Legislature of Maine, restricting the loaning of the surplus money to those who can give safe and ample security, confers a benefit upon the rich, while it deprives the poor of the patrimony which our FATHERS' blood and treasure secured for the benefit of all.

*Resolved*, That we regret the existence of a law being unjust and partial in its operations—still, we regard nullification of the laws as dangerous to the community--destructive of the best interests of the people; and we hold it to be the paramount duty of every citizen who loves a republican form of government, to sustain the laws of the land, by their influence and united exertions, and if necessary, by an appeal to the bayonet.

*Resolved*, That we will not, *under any circumstances*, require an officer to swear to support the laws, and afterwards instruct him to *violate them.*

*Resolved*, That the only peaceful remedy for a bad law is to be found in the ballot box.

*Resolved*, That our City Government be instructed to constitute our share of the surplus money into a surplus fund, to await the enactment of a law distributing it equally among the people.

*Resolved*, That our City Government be instructed to distribute this money, principal and interest, *equally* as soon as it can be done legally.

*Resolved*, That we hereby request our next Representatives in the Legislature, to use all fair and honorable means to secure the passage of a law distributing the money among the people, and repealing the present *deposite act*, which positively forbids that disposition of the money.

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## THE SURPLUS.

Our Biddeford neighbors can't get rid of their portion of the Surplus revenue in a way to suit them no way they can fix it. The majority say they must have the money distributed among the people, or loaned to them as they call it, but the more they call upon those who have possession of the funds to let it go, "the more they won't let it go." They have had several meetings on the subject, but as they cannot succeed in getting hold of the money they have as a last resort concluded to pay no more taxes, except for the repair of highways, until the money is loaned out agreeably to a vote of the town, as will be seen by the following doing of the town at their meeting holden on Saturday the 8th inst.—Saco Dem.

1. Chose Carver Baker Moderator.

2. Voted to reconsider the vote whereby Samuel Merrill was chosen to draw the towns proportion of the Surplus Revenue, so far as to excuse him from serving any longer in said capacity, and to choose an Agent to receive and pay over the other installments agreeably to the vote of the town, and choose Capt. Nathan Chadwick, Agent.

3. Voted to exempt all the inhabitant of said town from paying any tax assessed by the assessors of said town the present year, except the highway tax, until the Surplus Revenue is proportioned and loaned to the inhabitants of said town, agreeable to a vote of the town at the last town meeting.

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*A Shot sent home.*—Mr. Biddle in his *private* letters to Mr. Adams which were published as soon as sent, said:—

*"If the Bank of the United States had consulted its own strength, it would have continued its payments without reserve."*

Mr. Adams did not reply to Mr. Biddle through the press, but seized upon the first occasion, (the presentation of a cane by some of his constituents,) to give him a home thrust, thus:—

*"I incline more strongly to the opinion, that the suspension of specie payments by such a bank, should not only opperate as an immediate forfeiture of its charter, but be made a penal offence in the president and directors of the institution. The violation of moral principle, committed by a bank, in suspending specie payments, is, in my estimation, not inferior to that of fraudulent bankruptcy in an individual."*

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CAUGHT AT LAST—THE ISSUE—GAME.—We find the following confession in an editorial article in the Whig and Courier of last Friday.

"We repeat again, that the *only issue* between the political parties, is, whether we shall have a *National Bank*, which will afford a safe, sound, and cheap currency, or shall we keep on with our *local institutions.*"

Some one or two years ago, the Whig and Courier was conspicuous in proclaiming its *opposition* to the old U. S. Bank, and made it a matter of boast. But it has now turned a somerset and takes the affirmative of the question, twice decided by the people in the negative.—This change of position it seems has not been made without a struggle and the clamorous promptings of the friends of that paper, the *Bank Whigs*, for the editor speaks feelingly of "a sacrifice of personal feelings on the altar of public good," which means being *whipped into the traces.*

We have always insisted that *Bank or no Bank* was the true question at issue between the Democracy and the Federal Whigs. On account of extreme dullness or obfuscation of intellect the Courier could never before see or comprehend the plain and obvious fact. His brethers of the Council with Mr. Kent as ringleader, who have taken *poor men's money to pay rich men's taxes*, must have quickened his apprehension and sharpened his wits. We renew our enlistment with the people at deadly warfare with the *national bank party* and take up the gauntlet thrown down with the intrepidity and zeal of newly acquired knighthood. As our antagonist enters the field with a fresh horse, "new honors clustering upon his brow," and unsoiled armor and unfleshed sword, we expect he will bear himself gallantly, and not shame his lady love or grieve his patron saint. "On Marmion, on."—Eastern Republican.

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*Forerunner of Famine.*—A western paper gives the following, as the supper of one of the hardy settlers at a tavern in Easton. It is no longer a mystery why flour and other articles of provision continue so scarce in the west:—

"Sixteen cups of coffee, three fip loaves of bread, a tolerable sized fried shad, the largest portion of a four pound steak, a saucer of beets, two large pickles, together with butter, salt, &c. and all for twenty-five cents! Really the way he kept eating was nobody's business but the landlord's!"

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, July 18, 1837.

### Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR.

## GORHAM PARKS.

### Oxford County Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and organized Plantations of said County, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST next, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. for the purpose of selecting Candidates to be supported for the Senate, and for County Treasurer at the ensuing September election.

Per order of the County Committee.

July 17, 1837.

### Democratic Caucus.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the town of Paris are hereby requested to meet at the Court-House in said town, on Saturday, the fifth day of August next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the County Convention to be holden at the Court House in said town on the 9th day of August next.—Per order of the Town Committee.

Paris, July 24, 1837.

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By the returns received from the Washington and Hancock Congressional District there appears to be no reason to doubt but that the federal candidate, Mr. Noyes, is elected Member of Congress. This will be a cause of great triumph to the whigs. They have reason to rejoice that in a district where they are in an almost hopeless minority, the divisions among the democratic party have enabled them to triumph in so important an election. We hope the mortification and disgrace of this defeat will serve as a good lesson to the democratic party there to beware how they again suffer local feelings and personal prejudices to interfere with the duties they owe to themselves and their country. The policy of our opponents never leads them into such disasters. They act unitedly, and union alone is their strength as the present election shews.

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We invite the prompt attention of our friends to the call for a County Convention which appeared in our last weeks paper. The period is approaching when we must again arouse ourselves to action. The best way of preventing all murmurs and discords in relation to the candidates is for every town to choose and send their delegates to the Convention. If this is done than each portion of the community have an opportunity of using their rightful influence and exertions in the selection of suitable persons for public officers, and those selected by the voice of the majority are entitled to the undivided support of the democratic party. Those who do not feel interest enough in making a selection, to make known their wishes, have little cause for complaint if their favorites are not selected. We trust that at the approaching Convention the voice of every part of our County will be heard, and that the result will command the hearty approbation of the democratic party. Victory belongs to the vigilant, the active and the persevering. The careless and the slothful must be contented to acquiesce in the decisions of the more industrious and interested.

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At the federal, or if it suits them better, the whig convention held in this town on the 25th inst. we learn that Dr. Bradford of Livermore and Stephen Chase, Esq of Fryeburg were selected as candidates for Senators and Sewall Crockett of this town for County Treasurer.

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## FRENCH OPINIONS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

*Translated from the Globe from a late Paris Journal.*

We can imagine nothing more sublime and interesting than the spectacle which General Jackson has just presented to the world of retirement from the cares of State and the Presidential chair. It would be difficult to find any political composition of such noble sentiments and correct style as his farewell address. We see there a man who has laid aside the insignia of power, and who, with us, would ever be regarded to the hour of his death as a Pretender to the empire, warning his fellowcitizens against the dangers of opposition, and exhorting them to remain united under the constitutional compact. Here is a warrior, who entreats them never to decide a political question by force of arms, unless they should be reduced to that alternative, when to a freeman, death will be preferred to slavery. The admirers of our monarchical budget will doubtless sneer at the economic doctrines of the old General, who after speaking of the extinction of the public debts and the excess of the revenue over the expenditures of the Government, recommends, as the best use to be made of this financial prosperity, that the imports be reduced. He affirms that a revnue exceeding the legitimate wants of the Central Government, can have no other effect than that of spreading luxury and corruption through certain classes of society, and that money thus taken from the pockets of the farmer and the mechanic never returns to them.

The peaceful election and inauguration of the first Magistrate of a great Republic, may well attract our attention to the United States.—There the chief authority is not subject, as with us, to periodical suspension. This authority in the United States is but the expression of the national will, which has not to fear rival interests, as in Europe. There, the evils attendant on the infancy and old age of monarchs do not affect the Government. Power is always young and energetic, as the people themselves.

The adversaries of democracy point to slavery when they speak of the United States.—Certainly we have a right to regret this legacy, made by the monarchies of England and Spain, but we smile at that philanthropy which laments the fate of the Virginia negro, whilst it opposes emancipation in Bourbon and Martinique. On the soil of France itself do there not exist millions of white men, reduced to the same state of political Helotism with the men, of color, and indeed, whose material existence is much more unhappy? Abolitionists in America are not treated with more severity than the advocates for the enfranchisement of the poor classes are treated in France, by those pretended friends of the negro.

"He has ever [Gorham Parks] been a consistent politician of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school."—[Eastern Republican.

Not true. He has been as thoroughly Jacksonian as any body could desire, but we believe it can be proved that he was a warm opposer of Mr Jefferson's and Mr Madison's administration. He was as much a federalist, in the party sense of the word, as any man in this State. So we have been repeatedly assured. —Kennebec Journal.

We do not think much of the *assurances* or belief of the Journal—and if it is to be credited, it is the *most gullible* of the *Gull family*.—"Not true" is not argument or proof, but we do not question that it is the best evidence the whig ex-Senator can adduce to support his position; if he has any thing better, let him produce it. But the Journal does not believe its own statement, for if he believed Col Parks to be an old Federlist, the editor would not traduce his *brother federal-whig*.

The editor of the Journal says he knows Col. Parks is opposed to a National Bank, but wants to know what he thinks of State Banks. Cannot the Maine Whigs find a Sherrod Williams to interrogate the democratic candidate for Governor? Let them produce their Sherrod, and perhaps they will get all they want and more too, in black and white.

The democracy know, and so does the Journal, that Col. Parks is opposed to a National Bank, to Biddle's Bank, to non specie paying Banks, to shin plasters, to an unconstitutional currency, to small bills—and that he is in favor of a reform of our present banking system and the suppression of all bank bills of every description to a denomination which will give the people a hard currency, the Constitutional currency. He goes with the democracy of the country on this, as on all leading questions.—This is satisfactorily and incontrovertibly proved by the whole course of his political life.—[Bangor Republican.]

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

BANK RESOLUTIONS. We mentioned in our last the passage of resolutions by the Legislature against the incorporation of any United States Bank by Congress, and in the report of legislative proceedings gave the yeas and nays upon their passage, but the resolutions themselves were not given. In order to bring this subject more directly within view of the people, we now publish the resolutions as they passed, in the precise words in which they were originally introduced by Mr. HADLEY, and to which we have appended the yeas and nays.

THE RESOLUTIONS:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and the Representatives from this State be requested to oppose any and every proposition to charter a Bank of the United States, both because this Legislature denies the constitutional power of Congress to charter such an institution, and because they deem it highly inexpedient.

*And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State with a copy of these resolutions.

On the passage of these resolutions, Mr. Quincy, called for the yeas and nays.

So the resolutions passed by a vote of 136 yeas to 60 nays.

The republicans of some strong democratic towns will be surprised to find the names of their representatives among the missing, whilst others will be more surprised to find the names of their representatives recorded with the federal members in favor of an United States Bank.

*Heads up!*—As soon as we hear the worst from England, (and *that* will probably be by the next packet, *after* they have heard the worst from us,) we hope the times will begin to mend. Meantime, the Albany Argus puts out a cheering article on the subject. It states, that our foreign debts has been *greatly exaggerated*—that is to say, the debt accruing from our *importations*, and not to our stock obligations, which are remote, and are rather a lien upon posterity, than ourselves. It states, that our immediate foreign debt is now ascertained not to exceed 25 million—to meet which, we have cotton on hand, State stocks soon to be issued, specie, &c., &c., which cannot be estimated at less than 15 millions. A single crop of cotton will pay it off. The Argus undertakes upon such data to predict the following results:

"A speedy liquidation of our foreign debt: a reduction in the price of specie: a corresponding reduction in the rates of foreign exchange: the revival of trade upon a healthy paying basis; and an early return to specie payments. This latter desideratum we hope may be attained by the first of January—certainly within the year granted by the suspension law."

*To the point!*—One of our most intelligent merchants was asked two days ago—How are the times?—*Answer—Better—much better, if we would only think so.* [Richmond Enquirer.]

The London Times has sifted Miss Martineau's "Society in America" pretty thoroughly; it says—

"With no learning, and, as we suspect, with very limited reading—with no experience of human nature derived either from books or men, armed only with the absurd axioms of an arbitrary scheme of verbiage which she styles philosophy, and which appears to be a crude mixture of Benthamism, political economy, and sansculotte morality, she hurries over the vast regions of the United States in half the time that Volney spent in Damascus and Aleppo, analyzing, resolving, defining, dividing, subdividing and mapping out "the morals" of America, to adopt her own favorite jargon, not as they appear to her or to any other chance speculator, but as they ought to figure according the principles which she imbibed from her visit, and the crude meditations of which probably amused her outward voyage. There is something infinitely ludicrous in the vanity and presumption with which this lady squares the circle of American morals and discovers the longitude of the impending civilization of a new world!"

PATENT OFFICE,
*Washington, July 13, 1837.*

In consequence of the destruction of the records of the Patent Office by fire in December last, Congress provided by law for recording all patents *anew;* and no patent can be given in evidence *until* the same has been recorded *again* in this office. The law provides for the record of *all* patents which have been issued, whether the same have or have not expired.—Such record, it is believed, will be honorable to inventors, and highly useful in the future management of the Patent Office. Arrangements are accordingly made for recording all patents *anew* in this office; expecting that persons holding patents will promptly comply with the law in this respect. It is hoped none will delay transmitting patents, because the invention may be deemed unimportant. A copy of *every* patent issued is desirable, as the best means of preventing impositions. Many persons have already complied with the law, and their patents have been recorded and paid to them; and all who have *omitted* to forward their papers are requested to send them to this office by *mail*, without delay. In this mode, patents will be secured from infringement, and useful inventions perpetuated. Papers forwarded will be safely kept and speedily returned. Transfers or assignments of patents are in like manner required to be recorded anew. Publishers of newspapers will promote the cause of science, as well as oblige their customers, by publishing this notice. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. There is a considerable excitement in town, caused by the running on shore at Milk Island, on Saturday last, of the Schr. Albany, from Boston, and the singular, and to us it seems very improbable, story told by the men belonging to the vessel, respecting the death of her captain. These men are George Whipple and Charles Smith, and from their statement before a Notary Public, (William Saville, Esq.) we gather the following particulars: The Albany sailed from Boston at six o'clock on Saturday morning with a fair wind, bound to Indian River, Maine, Jacob Johnston being master. At about 11 o'clock, A. M. of the same day, Whipping being below with Smith, and Capt. Johnston at the helm, (who, as Whipping says, afterwards acknowledged that he was asleep,) the schooner ran ashore on Milk Island, (abreast of Cape Ann, and about half way between Eastern Point and Sandy Bay.) The men ran upon deck immediately, and found the Captain still at the helm. They then carried out the kedge anchor, and endeavored to get the schooner off, but she being wedged in between the rocks, and the swell of the sea, compelled them to abandon the attempt, and save themselves by getting on the rocks. The Captain, by some accident unknown to the said Whipping and Smith, fell overboard and was drowned.

We call this affair a "mysterious" one, because we are at a loss to account for a vessel, with a fair wind, an unclouded sky, and at noon day, running ashore upon a place so easy of avoidance, under the circumstances, as Milk Island. The story of the men does not satisfy us, yet it may be true. Besides, we are informed that the master when found, washed upon the shore, was *wrapped up in a blanket*. The owner of the schooner, Thomas B. Wales, Esq. of Boston, we understand, is or has been here, and he can probably enlighten the public on the subject.—Cape Ann Telegraph.

The following account of a deliberate attempt at murder, is from the Skowhegan Sentinel of the 19th inst. The Sentinel adds a request that some person acquainted with the facts will inform the editor of any inaccuracies in the statement.

☞*Attempted Murder.*—Our county has recently been the scene of one of the most cool and premeditated attempts at murder, which occur in any civilized country. The facts in relation to this transaction are these. On Saturday last, about ten o'clock, while a number of individuals were at work near the Gun House in Harmony, preparing a parade ground, a man by the name of *Simon Ward*, of said town, approached them with a double barrel gun.—When within about two rods of the party at work, he levelled his gun, took cool and deliberate aim at Captain *Harvey E. Robinson*, and fired. Captain Robinson was stooping down at the time, and the ball together with several slugs, entered his thigh, wounding him in a most shocking manner. Robinson fell, and Ward seeing that he had not effected his object, advanced and attempted to shoot him in the head. Robinson pushed the muzzle of the gun aside with his hand, and received the contents, or a part, in the arm. The monster then clubbed his gun, and inflicted several blows on the head of his victim, before he was seized. It was all but the work of a moment; and being so sudden and unexpected, it seemed to strike most of the persons present with complete consternation and stupor.

Ward, after being taken, made no effort whatever to escape; but looked upon the scene before him with perfect indifference. The only regret which he expressed was, that he had not "sent the bullet through the d—d rascal's heart." The same feeling of demoniac hardness of heart and malice, was exhibited throughout the legal examination and his commitment to goal.

There had been some difficulty between the actors in this tragedy, sometime previous, with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted.

Capt. Robinson was alive on Monday morning, but was not expected to live longer than forty-eight hours—mortification having taken place, or being about to ensue.

From the Eastern Argus.

*Mr. Editor*,—It seems to be generally understood that at the coming session of Congress, a desperate effort is to be made for the admission of Texas into the Union. It is not my purpose to discuss the propriety of this measure. I believe our community do not need any arguments to convince them of its inexpediency and danger. What I wish to suggest is, the propriety of embodying public sentiment on the subject by a general meeting of our fellow-citizens. We ought to furnish our Senators and Representatives with such strong and indubitable proofs of the state of popular feeling and opinion, that they cannot for a moment think of pursuing any other course on the Texan question than one of decided and uncompromising opposition.—We ought to send them to Washington armed with all the moral power on this subject which it is in the power of their constituents to give them. They can only act with effect as they are supported by the people, And it does seem to me that there is no measure now before the public so deeply interesting to the people of the North, and so adapted to call forth an earnest expression of Northern will—as this proposal for the annexation of Texas.

The big ship Pennsylvania was to have been launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, yesterday. The U. S. Gazette gives the following interesting facts in relation to her:—

"The line of the battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, under a shelter that cost $45,000, is one of the most splendid fabrics that were ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is 27 feet more than half way from Fifth to Sixth street, which is eight feet wider than Chesnut street opposite the theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized country town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty-two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of precisely *a ton of bullets*, to help to make Iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw twenty eight feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors, which is to be seen in the yard, and which is said to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,697 pounds which is something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstan to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding from 1 to 2 hundred gallons, but having a proportion of them of other shapes adapted to fit round the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space as happens with casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

"A friend has just informed us that the largest anchor in the British dock yard, at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000 pounds, at which time there were on the stocks, three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania."

A gentleman who went west, to look up a lot, after alighting at a tavern and getting dinner, asked the landlord if the place was healthy—if he could get a lot of land cheap—how many inhabitants there were, and how long the town had been settled. He was answered that it was very healthy; that a certain lot, 25 by 100 could be had for $26,000; that there were 500 inhabitants, and that the town had been settled *five* years—the gentleman walked about the town, visited the graveyard, and counted 1600 graves! He ordered his bill, packed up, and left the place as speedily as possible.—*Bangor Whig.*

Governor Clark, of Kentucky, has declined calling an extra meeting of the Legislature.—In his answer to the committee of Louisville, he says it would do no good—that it would add to the alarm—that the people are against it—that the Banks must gradually curtail their circulation and resume specie payments. That the Legislature have no power to pass stop laws, but will probably overlook the existing suspension as one caused by imperious necessity. He looks to the action of the general government.

A VALUABLE COUPLE. There resides in one of the interior counties of this State, a man and wife, who have EIGHTEEN children living, all of them married, and having amongst them, EIGHTY TWO children, so that the united household is ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY. Truly here is a goodly train.

*Small Change.*—A Mrs. CENT, in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four little Cents, two male and two female.

It is estimated that Uncle Sam's family amounts to seventeen millions of souls at this time. Pretty large party for a Thanksgiving dinner!

*Burchard, the ranting preacher.*—When, some years since, he commenced his present system of "lecturing," a tall gentleman happened to be standing up in the gallery of the church where he was holding forth. He caught the eye of the speaker, who *sans ceremonie* exclaimed—"Come down here you long stackpole of hell, and get religion!"

## MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Horace A. Andrews to Miss Sarah Porter.

In Bucksport, Mr. Levi O. Farnham, of Sangerville, to Miss Abigail N. Rand.

In Windsor, Capt. H. Gardiner of Vassalboro', to Miss Elmyra Turner.

In Monson, Mr. Orin Morse to Miss Lucy Jane Beck.

## DIED.

In Paris, Anthony, son of Anthony Bennett Esq., aged about 4 years.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, all in said County respectfully represent that the interest of said towns, and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the County road or a new road located leading from Lock's Mills (so called) in said Greenwood to Norway Village, so as to avoid Felt's Hill, Whittle's Hill, and Pool's Hill (so called), and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations or location may be examined and located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

FREDERICK COBURN & 41 others.
Oxford County, April 3d, 1837.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at *Paris* within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Joshua Smith's Tavern in said Norway on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

*PHINEAS STEVENS,*

late of Rumford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the third day of May last past are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford in said county, on Monday the second and Tuesday the third days of October, and the twentieth day of November next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Dated at Rumford, July 17, 1837.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners
SPENCER DRAKE, } on said estate.

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution the same having been previously attached on the original writ and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the second day of September next at one o'clock PM. at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Esek Randall has or had, the last of February last past, of redeeming a certain piece of land situated in Carthage in said county, the same being under Mortgage to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sheriff.

July 10, 1837.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORE, ss:—Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of August next at one o'clock PM. at the Store of Moses F. Kimball in Rumford in said county, all the right in equity of redemption which Daniel Weaver has to certain real estate Mortgaged to some person to me unknown, situated in Peru in said County, and being the same land on which said Weaver now lives. And also at the same time and place all the estate, right, title and interest which said Daniel Weaver owns, holds, or claims by virtue of a possession or improvement as expressed in An Act for the settlement of certain equitable claims arising on real actions, on certain real estate situated in Township Numbered Two in said county, and now occupied by said Weaver, being the same possession sold said Weaver by Samuel Haines.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.
July 12, 1837. 3w50

## SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beeds. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, July 20th, 1837. 6w50

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

*SAMUEL ROBINSON,*

late of Oxford in said county, *Gentleman*, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-third day of May last are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. in Norway, on the second Wednesday of July, September, and November, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

HENRY RUST, } Com'rs.
ELLIOT SMITH, }

Norway, June 10th, 1837.


LEVI STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

MISS E. HAMLIN'S
SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 24th day of July.
Paris, June 23d, 1837. 3 47

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.


## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land in the town of Weld, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to the undersigned Collector of the town of Weld, for the year 1836 in the respective sums, viz:

| Names Unknown, | No. of Lot. | No. of Range. | No of Acres. | Value. | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 | 1 | 188 | 33 | 56 |
| | 18 | 2 | 189 | 33 | 56 |
| | 18 | 3 | 190 | 33 | 56 |
| | 18 | 4 | 191 | 16 | 27 |
| | 18 | 5 | 192 | 22 | 31 |
| | 18 | 8 | 195 | 38 | 65 |
| | 15 | 3 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 15 | 5 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 15 | 6 | 160 | 88 | 1,50 |
| | 15 | 9 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 16 | 5 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 16 | 9 | 160 | 77 | 1,31 |
| | 17 | 6 | 160 | 33 | 56 |
| | 17 | 7 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 18 | 10 | 197 | 16 | 27 |
| | 18 | 11 | 198 | 11 | 19 |
| | 18 | 12 | 225 | 11 | 19 |
| | 16 | 10 | 150 | 55 | 94 |
| | 16 | 11 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 16 | 12 | 180 | 11 | 19 |
| | 17 | 3 | 160 | 77 | 1,31 |
| | 2 | 3 | 144 | 55 | 77 |
| | 14 | 3 | 80 | 74 | 97 |
| | 18 | 9 | 196 | 44 | 75 |
| | 16 | 8 | 160 | 44 | 75 |
| | 17 | 8 | 160 | 11 | 19 |
| | 17 | 9 | 160 | 17 | 27 |
| | 16 | 7 | 160 | 20 | 34 |
| | 18 | 7 | 145 | 6 | 10 |
| | 17 | 10 | 160 | 11 | 19 |
| | 17 | 5 | 160 | 9 | 15 |
| | 17 | 6 | 160 | 22 | 37 |

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Saturday the second day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue at the store of Allen & Walker in Weld, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges.

JOHN W. KEEN, Collector.
Weld, July 6, 1837. 3w49

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Hiram.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Hiram for the year 1836, in the respective sums following, viz:

| Names of proprietors. | No. of Lot, | No. of Divs. | No. of Acres. | Value, | School House Tax in Dist. No. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John P. Smith & others, | unk. | unk. | 500 | $2500 | $40,00 |

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Store of Fly & Spring in said Hiram, at one of the clock in the afternoon on Monday the thirteenth day of November next, so much of said land as shall be sufficient to discharge said tax and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear before that time to discharge said tax and charges.

Dated at said Hiram the tenth day of July, AD 1837.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Collector as aforesaid.


## Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 pr pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other SHOES for Ladies and children,—cheap.

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $4 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eoptf46


## Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from Hon. Wm. D. Williamson, Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot, there will be sold at public vendue at the House of Mrs. Relief Jones in Turner, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday the 9th day of August next at 10 o'clock AM., so much of the real estate of Henry Jones late of Bangor, deceased, as will produce the sum of nine hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of about 60 acres of land with a house and other buildings thereon—about 20 acres of wood-land situated near the same,—all in the town of Turner, and known as the Henry Jones Farm. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN M. LANDER, Administrator.
Bangor, July 8th, 1837. 349

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution, having been previously attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the 19th day of August next at one of the clock PM., at the Tavern of Nathan Ryerson in Newry in said County, all the right in equity of redemption which John Libby has in and to the farm on which he now lives situated in said Newry, with the buildings thereon, the same having been mortgaged to Stephen Bartlett for the security of the payment of Ninety-Two Dollars and interest from or about the 6th of April 1836.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
July 10, 1837 349

## Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 29, 1837. 3m 44

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Eben'r Drake, Esq. in Paris in said County, on Saturday the nineteenth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which Benjamin Ryerson of said Paris has in equity to redeem the real estate where he now lives, being part of lot numbered twenty seven in the sixth range of lots in said Paris, being the same premises said Ryerson purchased of Lewis B. Stowell and mortgaged to Eben'r Tuell—containing fifteen acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon—reference being had to the deeds of the parties for a more particular description.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 6, 1837. 3w48

## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public vendue at the Store of Alfred Andrews & Co. in Paris in said County, on Saturday the twenty sixth day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which George Ryerson of Paris aforesaid, has, in equity, to redeem the real estate whereon he now lives, being part of lot numbered thirteen in the fifth range of lots in said Paris, containing forty one square rods, more or less, with the buildings thereon—reference being had to his deed of the same for a more particular description.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 6, 1837 3w48

## Administrator's Notice.

PURSUANT to a License from the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction at the dwelling house of Widow Melisa Bishee in Sumner in said County, on Saturday the thirtieth day of September next at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Eliab Bishee late of said Sumner, deceased, it being the homestead farm of said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary as will produce the sum of one hundred and forty dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. WILLIAM H. DRAKE, Admr.

Sumner, June 27, 1837. 48

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the towns of Peru, Sumner, Dixfield, Buckfield and Hebron, in said County, respectfully represent that Public Good requires an improvement to be made in the great highway which is now chiefly travelled by us in our route to Portland; our chief and almost only market town; the road which we travel being circuitous and mountainous to a most wearisome degree; while nature has provided for our use a route on which could be built a road, which in comparison would be level and direct. Having this advantage fully in our power we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We therefore ask your aid and pray that you would view a new route for a new road, commencing at the County road near Jacob Sampson's in Sumner, thence West of Labrador Pond, by the dwelling house of David Morrill to Crockett Point so called—thence down Twenty mile river, West brach. to James Keen's dwelling house, thence by or near the town road to Learned Swallow's dwelling house in Buckfield—thence by the road now travelled to near the dwelling house of Jonathan Buck—thence in the most feasible course over the plain and intervale to the dwelling house of Luther Turner—thence in the town road through that part of Buckfield and Hebron that is called Sodom to the county road by the brick dwelling house of Thelisman Bearce in Hebron—thence in said county road to the town line between the towns of Hebron and Minot, making such improvements in this last named part of the route from said Luther Turner's as you may think proper—and that after making such view and declaring a new road on said route to be of common convenience and necessity, as we believe you will, you will locate and cause it to be completed so far as within you lies. DAVID MORRILL & 64 others.

March 1837. *347

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at *Paris* within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of David Morrill in Sumner on Wednesday the eighteenth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately af such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner, Buckfield and Hebron, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner, Buckfield and Hebron, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20. 1837. tf

LITERARY UNION;

## LADY'S BOOK

AND

## *Ladies American Magazine.*

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the "American Ladies'" Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Goock, Miss L. H. Mendinl, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most unremitting purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Phi'adelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for | $5 |
| Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for | 5 |
| Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all | 5 |
| Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News, | $5 |
| Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for | $5 |
| Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for | $5 |
| Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, | $5 |

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $20 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

## *SCHOOL BOOKS.*

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

## *Money Wanted!!*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

## *Aromatic, atarrh & Headache* SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

## Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

## JAUNDICE ELIXER.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

## NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places where they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

### *RECOMMENDATIONS.*

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

## For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Priedege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 10, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

## NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore KITTY GRAFTON, being No. 14 of Sargent's Temperance Tales. June 2, 1837 —3w44] W. E. GOODNOW.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

## *In the Tailoring Business.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 2m39

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

## *DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED* Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities in the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success" The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

*Note.*—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

*Great German Restorative or*

## Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

## *DR. BRANDRETH*

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

5000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is he different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eopt.9

## *JOHN E. STACY,*

## Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

## *AARON BURR.*

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

## *NEW MEDICINES.*

JUST received, a new assortment of Medicines.—Physicians supplied according to order at short notice. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 6w46

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., June 30, 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blake Thatcher | Mann Isaac |
| Blake Joseph | Millett Nath'l jr. |
| Blake Charles | Mills William |
| Brown Mary | Pratt Cyprian S. |
| Bicknell Elbridge | Pratt Stephen |
| Bent Otis | Pond Daniel |
| Carter Timo. J. | Rosson Emon |
| Cushman Caleb | Roe Sally |
| Closson James G. | Rowe Eliza |
| Daniels John | Ramsdell Winslow |
| Daniels John R. 2 | Ricker Thomas N. |
| Durell Peter | Stowell Elisha & John B. |
| Durell David | Stowell Thomas |
| Durell Isaac | Stowell D P. |
| Dyer Maria | Shaw Gilbert |
| Dyer Mary | Stevens Benja. |
| Deering James | Shurburn Moses |
| Felton Charlotte S. | Skillerton Iathen |
| Fuller Nath'l | Tuell Atonzo |
| Gray Olivia | Turner Samuel |
| Holmes John | Wafcott John |
| Hall Joseph H. | Wood Mary E. |
| Hines Malachi | Willis John W. |
| Harvey John | Walker Elizabeth |
| King Augustus | Warner Nathan E. |
| Lebaron Jane | Waterhouse G. G. |

G W. MILLETT, P. M.

## *Particular Notice.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement MUST BE HAD immediately,—and all indebted by Note of more than one years standing MUST PAY THE SAME FORTHWITH. THOSE WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECTED TO COST. The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make payment.

The subscriber will also sell the Stand which he now occupies on Paris Hill, consisting of a small House, Barn, and Blacksmith's Shop, with the land appertaining thereto. It is a good stand for a Blacksmith or other Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not previously disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837. 44

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, John O. Dresser, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself;—I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

FREDERICK O. DRESSER.

Witness: Abraham Andrews Jr.

Lovell, June 17, 1837. *346

## *DR. Wm. EVANS'* Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837. tf 46

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County of Oxford, humbly shew that the public travel requires that a new County road should be laid out and established, between Walker's Mills, so called, in Bethel in said County and Norway Village in said County, beginning at said Walker's Mills, thence running by or near Lock's Mills, so called, in Greenwood to the out lot of Bryant's Pond, so called, in Woodstock in said County—thence by Bacon's hill in Greenwood to or near the house of John Witt in Norway—thence on the best and most convenient route to Norway Village, and that public necessity and convenience require a road over said route They therefore pray your Honors that after due and legal measures taken said road may be laid out and established.

Your petitioners also further represent that the public travel also requires that a new road should be established commencing at or near the dwelling house of Rouse Bisbee in Woodstock in said County and thence running the most convenient and practicable route so as to intersect the first described road at or near the said out-let of Bryant's Pond, and that public necessity and convenience require a road over said route. They therefore pray your Honors that after due and legal measures taken said last mentioned road may be laid out and established—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

JAMES WALKER, & 109 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at James Walker's in Bethel on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Bethel, Woodstock, Greenwood, and Norway, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Bethel, Woodstock, Greenwood, and Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent, that on the County road leading from Paris through Buckfield to Turner Centre Bridge, there is a very bad Hill, known as Hall's Hill, which may be avoided by the location of a new road, commencing in the present travelled road near the easterly end of Hall's Bridge (so called) in Buckfield,—thence in a southerly direction so as to strike the said road again between the said Hall's Hill and the dwelling house of Jonas Spaulding in said town of Buckfield—We therefore pray your Honors to view and if practicable locate the same. ISAAC CHASE, & 26 others.

Turner, May 15, 1837

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Bridgham's Tavern in Buckfield Village on Tuesday the tenth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Buckfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GOLD'S PATENT

## PREMIUM OVENS,

*For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.*

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of the oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

*ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.*

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th, *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is suffered to be intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

*Also*,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 3, 1837.

NOTICE.—Taken up by John Axtell in his enclosure near his dwelling house in Jay on the fifteenth instant and kept in his care till the twenty-fourth and then impounded in the town Pound as a stray, one Mare Colt supposed to be two or three years old of a dark bay color with a white stripe on the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. VERANAS NILES, Pound keeper

Jay, June 29, 1837. of Jay.

## *PAPER HANGINGS.*

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837 tf

## *SAVE COST.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose accounts are of more than three months standing, will save cost by paying the same immediately. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. 4w48

## Wrapping & Writing Paper.

JUST received a new lot of the above, with other articles of stationery. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 6w46

## State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris in said County on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1837.

The said Commissioners assessed a Tax on township numbered six in said County for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be safe and convenient for travellers, as follows, to *wit*: On the whole of the land in said township estimated to be thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of land, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety cents —and ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford on or before the first day of November next, and that Abiathar Austin of Byron in said County, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest,—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true Copy:

Attest,—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my child WILLIAM HAMILTON, minor, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services, and in and to any and all of his earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ my said child and to pay him for any and all services by him performed; hereby ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with my said child relating to his said services; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my said child on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JONAS HAMILTON.

Attest,—Elisha Morse.

South Paris, June 30, 1837. *3w47

## *Pauper Notice.*

ALL persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting Joseph Thompson and his wife Ruth and minor children Charity and Samuel, paupers of the town of Paris, on my account as I am under contract with said town for their support during the current year, and have made suitable provision for the same, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.

Paris, June 12, 1837.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Black-Smithing Business, a smart, active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM GALLISON.

South Paris, June 14, 1837

## Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

## Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞ Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

*DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR*

## The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

☞ None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31e5pop

*At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

On the petition of Perez T. Reekord, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Smith Late of Hebron in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seventy five dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: and if the sale of a part of said estate would injure the residue praying for a license to sell the whole thereof:

*Ordered*,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the twenty-ninth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

*At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

ON the petition of Henry H. Hutchinson, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lothrop late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and twenty eight dollars and four cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

*Ordered*,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said County on the twenty-first day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register

## *Particular Notice.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately;—and all indebted by Note that is due, or will be due by the first of August next, must pay the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris, July 11, 1837. 49